tracts of land is always taking place, and will continue to | through some lon or lifteen scarre

de so as long as the world and the Missessippi hard.

The water which take upon the earth in the shape of rain does not immediately find its way into the Massis. sippl, but is carried back from the high ground wor a its banks to the awamps and bayons, and, they bading to the Arkanses, Yazes, White, Red, Ac., it at lest eners the Ministructure the less rivers. No = the Red river to the Gulf, between three and four

hand to despite its not the case, no stream or river employee and the Most adopt during that dis ance from the currounding country the water being carried to the Gulf through the outlets of this mighty river called

the the pass of water on a road after a shower, though it changes to a despector lighter color, according to the rising of the various rivers which conty into it. Thus the Missouri gives it a muldy appearance the Ohio a yel low yor co yer, the fled a reddish cast. This occurs from the permar color of the soil or country through which

I arrived at this place on the afternoon of the 8th There is nothing the sting or boautiful to tempt the traveller to have been in tarro, its new, poor buildings, to the number of three criteric hundred, being scattered over a large flat. The business portion of the place, and the laster, railroad depots and stores, front the leves of the Ohio where it empties into th Mischappi. From the enormous prices charged at the various retail establishments here, one becomes aware that he is ejecteaching Dixie. At Cairo our forces were

first concentrated in the Southwest

A SCHOOL OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

The City of Arra was fortunately lying at the levee when I arrived, and was advertised to start for Memphis

that evening.

Where the Onio can thes into the Mississippi a struggle appears to take place between these rivers for the mas-tery. It is really a very fine sight to see the immense body of clear water of the former rush with great force into the turbid Mississippi, entirely changing the colo

of the atter.

For some two or three miles below Cairo there appear to be two channels, the cear water of the Ohio taking the eastern side and the muddy Mississippi the western. At this distance the water on the eastern bank be comes of a yellowish tint, increasing in color as we proceed, until the Father of Waters rolls on without a rival, forming one water, one color and one channel.

Tag country.

The country on each side of the river, from Caire to within a hundred miles of New Orleans, is flat and with out beauty, with the exception of high ground or binffs two or three hundred yards in length, sometimes a hun dred or more miles apart. The cottonwood and cypress cover the earth, the former growing so rapidly that the young trees hide from view the plantations on the river banks which have been de serted since our army has! taken possession of the country, the tops of the buildings being in many places only visible even from the upper deck. From a few miles below Enton Rouge to New Orleans the scene changes and is very fine, the lordly residences of the planters, and the white cottages of the negroes, together with the garden like appearance of the country, forming a pleasing co trast to the monotony which mile after mile meets the eye on the upper Mississippi, there being nothing but trees, banks and sandbars, with now and then a town bluff or described plantation to relieve it from becoming too wear some to look open.

The first point of interest that we slopped at was Co-4 imbes, a military post of considerable importance and of great natural strength.

Brigadier General Smith, of the Thirteenth army corps

ts new in command.

The town of Columbus is situated upon the east bank of the Mi sissippi, and is built on high bluffs. From the river it has a very clean and beautiful appearance, and I was glad to find on landing that it lost but little of either of these virtues. Before the war it probably numbered some seven or eight hundred inhabitants. Several gov ernmont buildings have been built, and they are in keer ing with the others. Along the top of the bluffs are little circular revolving sentry boxes, with domes, the latter painted red and the body brown. From the river these, with the well turfed earthworks, the bright guns and th piles of curron balls between, give the whole the appearance of a Pronch stronghold or fort.

manaica fact of the river and not more than one hundre yards from it. Your correspondent and others from the City of Aiten paid the old veteran a short visit, and were well repaid by him and the members of his staff.

Early in the war a sharp fight took place at Belma

coarly opposite, in which our forces were victorious. The robe's at that time occupied Columbus, and, though they sent a lew shots across the river, they proved of no use, as the distance was too great. About the same time that this battle was fought the ougagement at Bird's Point (a few miles above Cairo) took place.

When the robols evacuated Bowling these they also

the place, and bave since held it.

The robol works on which their cannon were planted still remain; but the current of the Mississippi has washed

away the earth which formed the water batteries This colebrated stronghold, which so long resisted our

further advance down the Mississippi, is an island of high tand, thickly wooded, situated to the right of the chan four or five miles in length, entirely con mands the river on all sides, and, like Columbus, is a place of great natural strongth. A large number of con-trabands are now encamped upon it, whose business is to

is a small village a few inlies below Island No. 10.

is a strong point on a bluft on the cast bank, evacuated by the rebels after the aurrender of Island No. 10.

MEMPERS to a fine city of from twenty-five to thirty thousand inhabi tants. Before the war Memphis was a thriving place, of great importance, and fast becoming the rival of New Or-Several railroads branched from here, connecting with the principal roads of the North and South. Men phis was by far the greatest cotton mart in Tennessee.

From Memphis to the mouth of the Red river is the special tatinde for the cultivation of count, and ire in the Red river to the count, regar. Along the count rice and

the celebrated sen inimuda cetten are raised. At this place the first gunboat engagement on the

Mississippi took place.

The rebel sympathisers in Memphis are despairing of the success of their cause, while the ladies are more bit ter than ever against the "Yankees/" a sure sign; for somehow the women can so more held their temper than their tongues; and while the male, in this respect, will use all his power to keep his thoughts and feelings from

us, the female, by her bitterness, expense both.

Among the strangest of all strange things of these to show their real for the Southern cause-they "Oh, that is owing to their enormous price in the He m are reasonable enough at Memphis; but they have ret sign-their badge-their rebel flag. No longer to it or and flage pinned to their dresses and bonnets, they ce hit open this plan. They will wear no more hoose at is their repel mark now; and one, the other had and said, "Yes, it is; and you Yankees can't make

year hoops, neither." wher reading this, were to make the size of their hoofs the standard for their legalty, I would not have told you the interesting fact. Take good advice, ladies, be satisfied with the present dimensions of your skirts, now you know that the most of the South are despairing and the women hoopless, and your happiness will be increased to your bearts' contest.

sings and sawmids, resembles Greenpoint, Brooklyn. The situation is very picture-size, taxing high bills immediately in its rear, which are seen for miles and miles along the Massasippi, the church spices and residences cleam bug in the distance, and standing/out in bold relief. Here oe each side, upon the river's bank, our troops are case, ed, while behind them upon the highest hill the poid for a after the enemy evacuated Memphis. In the early part of July of this year a force under the rebel Geografia Molmes and Price attacked it; but they were

sed outs count shaughter.

A a non-sear fact that this is the only high ground

and G. wiesa to the Gulf of Mexico on this side of At the place the subject of a convention i The word of the division, to take into considera Gen eachieur of the scopeline by approachemily, to run

Case may require for so even a transition from share to five where if you wan above me to excress the common, this is the med a set and activity consecting can be pursued, or the reason that the runs which new poers my other, to inquery of the most intelligent ettleres of the town, I am saturfied that they consider the cause of accession hopelessly goue, and hence the movement on the part of the people for the purpose moves stated. The plantation of General Piliow is three miles below

felona. His loss by this war is estimated at from six to ven hundred thousand dollars. All the buildings upon the plantation have been destroyed by our troops. residence of General Pillow is near Columbia, Tennessee, and is said to have been a patatial one. In this vicinity also the residence of the Hon, Histop General Leonidas Polk, of the robel army.

A namesake of this high and mighty Southerner, name Samuel Polic, of Phillips county, Arkansas, three miles in the rear of Helena, owned a large plant tion, and was a very eccentric man. He is perhaps the only man living

ly five thousand dollars. ty has thousand deliars.

In the year succeeding the great famine in Ireland Mr.

Polt sold seventy-free thousand bushels of corn for seventy-five thousand deliars. When corn was high he planted otton, and when cotton was high he planted corn, not a single acre being used for any other purpose, with the exception of his garden.

Frier's Point, a Union post, was passed some twelve of fifteen miles below Holena.

ARKANNAS RIVER.
This river is a navigable stream. It empties into the Misatssippi river on the west side, a few nundred yards below Napoleon, Arkausas. Arkausas Post, about sev enty miles from its mouth, a small place of one hundred inhabitants, was settled about the time that William Penn made the treaty with the Indians. A hard fought battle took place here under Gen. hetlernand, Gen. Bur-bridge's division in front. We lost nearly a thousand men before the fort surrendered.

Narothon is a town of six or seven hundred inhabitants. The build ings are scattered and poor, with the exception of the United States Marine Hospital, which is a large and re-United States Marine Hospital, which is a large and respectable looking structure. Not a building was destroyed here that I could see. On the opposite bank of the river are the rules of the town of Pronties, burned by our gunboats about a year ago for guerilla firing. Near here are the residence and plantation of Judge McGuire, the father-in law of General Chark, of the rebel army; and Hon. Christopher Fields, who has been a persistent Uelo.

Hon. Christopher Fields, who has been a persused that man during the whole of our troubles. He represented Belivar county in the Legislature for a number of years. At Napolece I had the plasma of storage and pushing through a cut-off which did not exist also weeks ago. The washings of the river carried away about one hundred washings of the river carried away about on and forty yards of earth, thus reaching the Mil the opposite side, and shortening the channel twelve miles. The town of Napoleon is now, unfortunately, on a bend, and must finally be carried away and become the

Below Napoleon is the plantation of the celebrated horse producer, Ten Broock. The residence upon it is a very plain, low building; but the plantation and uegeo quarters are among the handsomest on the river,

OAINES' LANDING.

This landing, which is situated on the west bank of the river, was the celebrated one for debarking the Texas emigrants before the war. From here they crossed the mainland to Camden, on the Wachita, and from there branched off to Alexandria, Sureveport and other points it Northern Texas. The emigration was principally from the States of Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia Two stores are all the buildings here. Carter's Landing is a short distance below. Here the

the river for three or four months, up to within the last two or three weeks. The place was destroyed by our gunboats, scarcely even a vestige of the ruins being visible, so therough was the destruction.

Not far from here, at Catfish Pond, the day previous to

our passing, a rebel paymaster, with one million two hundred thousand in rebel bends, four captains and twenty of their body guard, were captured while at tempting to cross the river. CYPRUS BEND

is situated a short distance below Napoleon. A skirmis took place here last spring. The guerillas had been firing took place here had spring. The guertuss has been aring on every transport that passed up or down the river, when an expedition, under General Burbridge, was sent from Young's Point. One piece of artillery and a number of prisoners were taken.

COLUMBIA. before the war was a village of some two or three han-dred inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank, below James Landing a short distance. The buildings remain apparently uninjured. Three stores with signs in front apparently minipured. Indee stores want agains in root show that a drug store, a paint store and a greeny did business here at one time; but now the shops are closed, the shutters of the houses and blinds cover the windows, and not a soul can be seen. At Napoleon and many other of the smaller towns which we passed I noticed th me desertion and desolation. Ruin was everyw GREENVILLE

is a few miles below, on the opposite side from Columbia This place, which before the war had some seventy five or a hundred houses and buildings, is now in ruins, the church and two white buildings standing forth amid

church and two white building standing forth amid them like pale spectres, All here is silent, too.

Four months ago Greenville was destroyed by our forces. Some transports at the time were on the way to Memphis, when the offeny opened upon them with artiflery about half a mile above the town, killing and wounding thirteen men. Several infantry and two or three hundred cavalry were fortunately on board. These were landed at once, shou the week of desiringtion commenced. The enemy were chased, several killed, wounded or captured, when the force marched up to Deer creek, setting fire to the buildings. Then they started for Greenville, and desiroyed every building in the town but the church and two houses.

Green ville, and desiroyed every building in the town but the church and two houses.

A short time after, at the same place, about five hun-dred gentilas fixed upon the steamer Minnesota, with ar-tility and musicity. One side of the wheelingure was shot away, the tillor rope was cut in two, and, the vessel becoming unmanageable, her bow struck the west slore, bounded of towards the east shore, and rau into the bank. After taking of what they could carry, the guerillas took every person prisoner, and then fired the versel. was loaded with \$30,000 worth of sutiers' stores. The un-

fortunate satiers are yet in Libby prison.

Potwent this piace and Columbia I was shown a bar by
the pilot, a hundred yards to our right, over which his versel pussed six weeks ago. A short distance below Greenville are two plantations belonging to Judge tirufin He owns ave or six very large mantations. The two men tioned above cost \$900,000.

MILLIONS & BEST the next poset of interest, has been a place ble importance during the war. An expedition under General sherman landed near here last December, for the purpose of destroying the Vicksburg and Shreveport Rail-road, prior to the attack on Vicksburg, which was see cessful. From this point General Grant moved, with the whole of his command across the peninsula. Milliken's Bend is the place where the negroes are said to have

fought so desperately.

The place is now almost entirely destroyed. Before the portance. Pawpaw Island, at the foot of Miliken's Bend, is some

forty or fifty feet higher than the river. A large camp of contrabands is stationed here, cutting wood for ernment. At 190NG'S POINT

General Grant's army was encamped some time, and bere the celebrated canal was dug.

As so much less been said about Vicksburg, its blull and its "manholes," I will pass it by only saying that the latter are being rapidly filled up by order of the Authorities, as the soldiers make a nuisance of there.

Here I learned that Kirby Smith and proclaimed him self Military Pictator of the States of Lonistana, Arkansa, and Texas, and had called for two hundred thousand se

grees, and had issued a proclamation commanding that all the white man between the ages of sixteen and a rig should introducely be conscripted.

The Stars and Stripes are said to have been caused hearly a hundred miles to the rear of Vickeburg, and I heard the citizens myself seking what was required of them and

hipps. Vecimining is six hundred miles below Cairo. In the soil, during this whole of this distance, a stone or a pebble is almost a carissity. Occasionally a bar of red gravet is formed to the Missessippi; but how it occurs, o shere the gravel comes from, is a mystery to the oldest steambook man on the river

Information these frame in their proper places.

Near Committee in Group's combination. Before

as the floorestray of the que war the foirs were offered on untilled the interference int, view and everyon them all the season, he Selective forestable some through the or thirty miles is the Englander to a understood General Sie benson had large mantation of Congress the closed. Nothing converse property gives the order to refrest to the base of operaof focuse was about \$75,000. He was sent by our count at to Fort Warran, and afterwards to Fort La-

Some of the finest plantations in the South are in the neighborhood of Columbia and Green said. Near Naparent is the immutes plantation of the late Thomas P. Amierson, the buildings of vigot were entirely destroyed by our gunboats, guerilles having fired at

assing vessels. Balauton Duncan, colonel in the robel service, and the wife of Ton Broock, are two of the heirs to the property. All the claves, to the number of several hundred, have disappeared. Beyond Memphia we passed eight or ton stonmors loaded with troops going up the river

WARRENTON, the extremity of the rebal works below Vicksburg, be fore the war was a place of about three hundred inhabi-tants. Like Greenville, but two houses are standing, and they are tonantiess. On each side of the river by the hulls of the Tigress and General Paylor, two transports driven ashere by the guns at Vicksburg when they at tempted to pass the forts.

GARTHAGU is a place of two or three houses. General Grant's army arrived here after marching acress the poninsula below. Vicksburg, and encaused upon Mr. James plantation. The residence of the planter cost \$40,000. It has not

been destroyed.

Perkins' plantation is below Carthage, where a portion of Goneral Grant's army encamped before moving against

Graud Guif. A causi was dug here, leading from the Mississippl, in-tended to pass through Tenses, by Mason, lute Red river

it was a failure. MARD TIMES is a place just above Grand Gulf, where the troops coficed trated previous to the attack on Vicusburg, and a point from which they marched after the failure of the genboats to silence the batteries at Grand Guif.

GRAND GULF is a very strong military post, situated on the east bank of the river, evacuated by the enemy after the fight at Port Gibson. The town, which is now catirely destroyed, was formerly a place of about three hundred inhabitants. The plantations of Jofferson and Joseph Davis are in this neighborhood, on the east side of the river. The

former is in the rear of Herican's Island: the latter is on is a point on the east bank of the river, where General Grant's army landed prior to the attack on Poet Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champions Hall, Hig Black

and Vicksburg. MATCHER is a city of fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants, situated upon the east hapk of the river. Natchez is built on the highest ground along the Mississippi on this bank. It is a very handsome town, and has several noble buildings to and around it.

SORE ADAMS, five miles below Natchez, is the dividing line between Louisiana and Mississippi. It is a small town on the east side of the river, numbering before the war about two hundred houses. The town is now entirely deserted. Six miles below, on the opposite side, is the mouth of the

On the east side of the river, near Fort Adams, is J. B. ackim's plantation, one of the largest in the South. H owns between ten and fifteen thousand acres of land. Before the war broke out he had five hundred negroes, and raised annually from three to five thousand bates of cotton. He married the widow Franklin. Through his wife he became possessed of this immense wealth. Three years ago he was worth over two million dollars, besides having one of the fluest places and manaions in the South, near Nashville, the whole, with improvements, alone costing nearly one million dellars. Mr. Acklin is said to be a Union man. When our forces arrived at New Orloans the rebels tried to persuade him to set fire to five thousand bales of cotton which he then had on hand; but he refused to do so. He is now residing with his family at his residence near Nashville. I had seen up to this time but two slaves along the banks of the river. On this plantation I have scores, as well as several horses and outtle grazing. The latter were the first I had seen since

t left Caire.

Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville f am unable to speek of, as we passed them is the night. I will, however, mention a few names of planters along nero, who either own large plantatious or are in the rebe

Judge Winchester's plantation is about fifteen miles be low Donaldson vitle. He is one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the South. He has a son in the robel army, a captain of artillery.

General Dick Taylor's residence is situated about

twenty six miles above New Orleans, on the west side.
Duncan F. Kenner, the celebrated raiser of blooded stock,
resided on his plantation on the exist bank of the river, landers in the confederacy. The buildings yet remain been taken. Maiam Beuchwas' plantation, on the east bank, sixty miles from New Orleans and three from

Nearly all the plantations which are worked along the banks of the river are in the banks of the agents of the government.

Touching the subject of opening trade with the people of Arkansas and Mississippi, I am sorry to say that nothing will be changed from the present state of things until General Steele meets and dejeats Price. The hostile forces are now within ten miles of each other, and a battle is daily expected. You need have no fear for the result, as General Steele has, to my certain snowledge, a orce summent to defeat and rout him who certainty.

And now a last word for the steambooks and our dis

And now a set would be the control of the the included friends on board. On the City of Alton the notables were Major General John A. Logan and staff, firigadler General Buroridge, Adjutant Vance and Liettenant Colonel Tiger, Hon. B. F. Camp. New York. Hon. S. I. Carey, M. C. First, district, Ky. William P. Meller, Esq. and son, of Cincinuasi, special scent of the Treasury Pepariment for the Mississippi Mr. Vasce, a large planter from Kentucky; Mr. Moore, a large planter from Louisiana.

It was those contiemen's good lock, as well as mine t get on three of the finest steamers on the Mississippi-the City of Alton at Cairo, the Soliana at Momphis and the Atlantic at Vicesburg. The names of the officers are — City of Alton Captain William Barnes Clerk, W. H. Reed. Sultana, Captalu William Ford, Chief Cierk, W. H. Crop per Assignat Clerk - Beatert. Atlanta (aptain Henry McDougal Clerk Edward Ford. Tots boat was fired on by guerillas while on her way to Vicksburg a week ago lust Sunday. Several shots went completely

through the vessel; yet no person received many.

The Julia, which arrived last night, was fired at by an

tillery near the same place on Saturday. Five shots out

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Bespatch. VICTORIES, Sept. 17, 1868.

The steamboat Ben Franklin arrived from New Orleans yesterday, with General Grant and staff, and Adjutant General Thomas on board. General Grant's injuries are more serious than were first supposed, and will, under the most skillful treatment, confine him to his room for several weeks time ler is nearly paralyzed. He is un-able to all up; or turn bimmed! in bed, though not conable to an up or this ambent in the spect to his neg-indeced in deeper of life or ignot. The spect to his neg-rous system was givere, and he is rallying rapidly and already able to attend to and direct the business of his department. Nothing has transpired concerning the ex-tension of his command to the Gulf, though the official notification from the War Department is daily expected

by nearly every one here.

208 IURINATE ARMY CORP.

Contrary to torner newber, General Ord's (Thirteenth)
army corps still reroxine encapped at Carrellton, six
mice above New Orleans, and from all that is dis
cernable, tikely to recasin there indefinitely. The expected advance on Mobile by way of Par-cagonia, will not take place at present, if at all. There is no evidence outside of military channels that such a morement was in contemplation immediately; but that impression got abroad, and the moving and dis position of troops gave color to the report. Everything now indicates a period of mostion and repore. Many officer and privates are absent on furioughs reconfly granted. The health of these remaining is far from good. The whole army needs rebrigating and equipping. To an organized the second property of the second prope dinary observer active military operations by any con-siderable portion of the army for weeks to come seems

THURL CAVALRY STREET, 44. The labor of keeping the border counties of Louisiana upon the here clear of the proming banks of relief cavalry

If the the bare rand time. It formerly ratio to the property of the wear to the war to the property on twenty is different himsted bales of cutton section. The we have not a representate an purious and swarper ing back to their original hands. (a), caper's battaken of Louisiana divaley returned to light the day after we great counted it. Cot fursions Toxas cavairy were back at their old cameing ground which we so effectually runsacked and descriped at the Ridge, and commenced bosying themseives in reconstructing other accommodations for a jer-manont stay. Gen. Walker's division of Toxas troops re-

nearly as soon as we were out of sight, and commenced strengthoning their fortifications at the same time they recompositive town. The whole rebal force that evacuated so hastily on our approach, followed us on the return at a respectful distance, and now hold and econy all the they did before the expedition was plauted territory they did before the expedition was plaumed. Nothing but the permanent occupation by federal troops of all that country will ever rolleve it of the presence of these "bold ridors and maranteen." They live on the country, proy on it, and return to it whom driven away. as soon as our troops dopart. Consouterion of Malas herwen sixteen and flexy teams

Refugees are coming within our lines occusionally from that section, and from these we learn that Gen Kirby Smith has been appointed Military Dictator of the Frans Mississippi Department by the Confederate government, and has issued an order conscripting all white males be larger the ages of sixtoon and sixty. The robel cavalry are soforcing the order mercilesaly, and many are coming to us for protection, that nothing else would have thrown in our arms. They all profess loyally, all have favors to our arms. They are process toyany an have considered as all have coston they wish the privilege of abilities. Such inter-day repentances are at least suspicious.

They also bring the news that at a conference of the Gor

ernors of States composing that department, it was resolved to Forganize and arm two hundrest thousand negro troops, and that General Smith will proceed at once put it in execution. The negroes are promised their free-doom, and forty or sixty acros of land at the out of the masters, time alone can determine. As long as the mas ter, whose interest is greatest, stakes all on his slaves, fidelity, we must await the actual trial before assuming they will desert to our standard, and fight to our behalf

GENERAL SECTION OF THE AUTHORS OF THE all of Little Rock, Ark., the division of General John Smith, sent from here to reinferce him, was Napoleon, Arkansas, and march from that point on Little Rock. The intended route passes through a rich and fortile section of the State, but little devastated by war. As General Steele no longer needs their co-operaplace.

GENERAL LOGAN. General Logan has returned from the visit to Illinois, but will not resume the office of post commandant imme-diately, it is said. Since General Smith's departure to Arkansas. General McArthur has discharged the duties faithfully and well. He may be retained in the piace.

General Kilby Smith will relieve General Rassom in

command of Natchez. The latter goes home on a short save of absence. General Sherman's army corps (the Fifteenth), is still at Big Black, and suffering severely from ague and malarial fover. THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

The negro regiments here are being decimated fearfully as high as twenty four per day have died in Colonel Gil

chemit's regiment alone, and still the carnival of death goes on. Less than three hundred are now last out of ge than a thousand. intervention of France in American Af-

fairs—Where a fastal Blow May be seruck at Her Naval Power, de. To the abtron of tal Henald. It is generally supposed that while England, on account of her North American possessions, is particularly exposed to the effects of our resentment tor her bad faith during the present war, France, on the other hand, presents no vulnerable point of attack, and that therefore Napoleon can play out his role of intervention in American affairs with perfect impusity. This is an errobeous idea. Let

us sec. The desire of France to build up a great paval power woll known. It is a traditional policy of the futers of that country, whatever the form of government that obtained at the moment. The restricted commerce of France has never afforded the means for educating a number of seamen adequate to the ambitious views of those who de sired to see her enact the part of a great naval Power,

France has therefore steadily labored to sounly her teffciency of seamen, and has foctored, with anderfating colicy, her disheries on the banks of Newloandland, as chool where the requisite number of triod seamer could be trained with the ulterior object of manufing her ships of war. Limited by treaty with Eugund to the absolute possession of only the little island of St. fregre, on the Newfoundland coast, and the mere temporary right of using a portion of the shores of that great istandfrom Cape Ray to Cape St. John —for the purpose of curing fish during the season, without any territorial jurisdiction casen, she has been thwarted to some extent in making that fishery minister to her views. To remedy this, a few years since she entered into a convention with England, by which the concurrent right of maning, on the part of the Newfoundland coast regit, to the exclusion of all others, whist additional privileges were considered on the shores of Belle Isle and the coast of Labrador. This aroused the opposition of the Newfoundanders, who thus saw their ribright traded away by their paternal government to meet the requirements of Furopean complications, and a spirit manifested itself on the promulgation of the Conapril manifested lised on the promulation of the Convention (the negotiation of which had been concealed up
to that moment) nearly asks to open rebellion. The
English flag on the Coionial Building was put at hair
most, I up a down they protested velocity to the
home government against this injustice appealed to the
other colonies, through special delegates appointed for
that purpose, to spaid, by them is their resistance to
this attack upon their rights, made in whis
thou or repeated piedges of successive occupants of the
Colonial office to the effect that no stock step Would be
taken without the consent of the people of the velony.
The Nowfoundlanders also contended that this convention was in direct violation of the glats and produces of tion of repeated pledges of successive occupants of the chomist throat the content of the people of the convex. The Newfoundlanders also contended that this convex then was player yeld; you that a past of the convex then was player yeld; you that a past of the convex then was player yeld; you that a past of the people of the tented states, as the attempt to a hood to the French the examator right to said on a part of the consist of the island, on which only a concurrent, right has previously existed, was depriving the American people of a right which they empoyed in common with British enhances, and thereby occluded American serviced as British. It contravention of the rights claimed by the former se flowing out of their encosated Revolution, and afterwards actnowledged by solemn treaties. The proper representations were made to our government embodying these views, and the North American colonies were as a unit in opposition to this encoachment. We believe, to force any exist was taken by off government in the matter, the British authorities, alarmed at the decided stand taken by the colonies, and fearing, no donot, that was would make common cause with the solonies on this, as in American question coming within the spirit of the Molroe deartine, abandonat has requed their concurrence, which point was implied in the arrangement, see this post of the colonies on the said the proper of the time reining American question of a permanent torce at at, Fiore or only a few hundred med, and also restricted in the matter of fortingations (though in both these points we are unormed that, with or without he knowledge of the matter of fortingations (though in both these points we are unormed that, with or without he knowledge of the matter of fortingations (though in both these points we are unormed that, with or without he knowledge of the matter of principles of the principles of the second of the points. It will be well, however, for the Employer of the French paging in Lawer Canada on this proposed re-gatolisable of th

THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

Address of the Committee from the State of Missouri to President Line Vin.

Mr. Pussicar-On the 1st day of the press of month of Mr. Pussineer—On the 1st day of the press of mouth of Bertember a mass convention of the radical Union men of Missouri was held at Jetterson City. It was the largest mass convention ever held in that State—men from every quarter of the State being present—all actuated by the spirit of unconditional and unwavering toyalty to the peasituation and the Union, all sincerely attached to you has the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very that the contract of the nation, and all carnestly des Very the contract of the nation, and all carnestly des Very the contract of the nation, and all carnestly des Very the contract of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation, and all carnestly des Very Magistrate of the nation and the Very Magistrate of the nation of on that your administration elegate redound to the hone. You your own name and the good of our beloved country.

Provious to the assembling of that Convention, public meetings were hold in the great—prity of the counties of the State, in almost every one of which resolutions

were adopted cordially austaining your administration, and distinctly endorsing those great features of your policy—the proclamation of emancipation and the em-ployment of negro troops; upon which, in our opinion the early aucoes of the government in subdaing the re-belies largely depends. The mans convention, likewise, emphatically declared its approval of those measures. In marked contrast with the action so taken is the almost utter silence of our opponents, in their meetings, in regard to these great measures and to your administration. You can judge, Mr. President, from these facts who are your

friends in Missouri.

Among the proceedings of that mass convention was the appointment of a committee of one or merofrom each country of the state there represented, to proceed to the city of Washington, and endeavor, by a personal conference with you, to remove from your mind injurious impressions which our opponents have long and industriously sought to create, and to procure, if possible, a change in the gov-ernmental policy in reference to Missouri. In pursuance of that appointment we, whose names are hereto subscribed, seventy in number, coming from fifty-seven counties of that State (containing, according to the cousus of 1869, more than three-fourths of its entire population.) and representing all the industrial associations of life, have journeyed more than one thousand miles to perform the duty assigned us, some of us doing so under oir-cumstances of much difficulty and personal danger. We have brought with us a unanimous and confiding faith in your patriotism, generosity and integrity, and an unquestioning belief in your readiness to do whatever is right in regard to our State, whenever you are fully advised con-

your patriotism, generoeity and integrity, and an unquestioning belief in your readiness to do whatever is right in regard to our state, whenever you are fully advised concerning its affairs.

We represent, as we verily believe, a large impority of the people of Missour, and a still larger majority of its lawful voters.

We come from a loyal receipte. Through the flery trials of the last thirty months they have been willing to perilidate the property of the last thirty months they have been willing to perilidate and they are they have been willing to be a sufficient to swerve them for a moment from their dovotion to it and to your administration in every step you have taken to subdue the rebellion. No doubts nor cavils have lead them back, no doesniciations descred them from rendering an open, concapous and honest support to all your measures toward that great end. For ourselves, and en their behalf, we bid you Godspeed in every policy reducing to re-estable in the rightful authority of the nation over every foot of its soil.

The radical fusion men of Missourt, recognizining in the institution of alavery the one sole cause and the very life of the rebellion, and believing in their institution is utterly inconsistent with the safety of our country have dollorately planted thomselves in a position of hostility to it. They domand its immediate removal from Missouri, not only for her own sake, but as her contribution, for the sake of the Union, toward its entire and flaal extirpation from American soil. They are opposed to its gradual removal, because at a time when the fate of the country hangs upon the dreas arbitrament of a war begun and continued solely for the extension and period of the trible ovil, which have and calamatics it is capable of inflicting; and they cannot appreciate our towards to a those inte

rations and particular instruction in their moist. Such, in brief, are the distinguishing traits of the portion of the paople of Missouri who have come to be called adicals. They accept the arraw in its true significance a regard to the rebellion and slavery are extremed. If both the rebellion and slavery are extremed, when holds to observation as its fundamental idea. We dealer that you should know sho compose it. It comprises every disjoint man is the State, every man who denier that slavery was the cause of the rebelier every man who denier that slavery was the cause of the rebelier every man who desires to uphold slavery, every man who aympathics with the rebellion every man who shand are red with the blood of Union neer every man who opposed the issue of your proclamation of emancipation every man who holds that needs with the state of the same of the same

every usen who holds that proclamation of emancipation, ble, and that its revocation would return to slavary the begroes it freed, every man who exposes the columnated of negroes is out army every man who carge at the radical policy of your administration every man who denounces you, and every man who would emarrass your ediris to save the thiou and the constitution from the assaults of stavery. With them are associated a small body of Union mun, who were so from the outbreak of the rebellion, and a larger body of those who were the openly disloyal, and who have since become professedly than me, only because they found it dangerous to be any time else, and who are at heart no more patriofs most than when they bitterly denounced you for your early efforts to army the power of the nation for the everthrow of the rebellion.

From a party we constituted the conservation.

men, only because they ional it dangerous to be any thing eice, and who are at heart no rapre patriots now than when they bitterly denotined ya: for your early efforts to array the power of the extent for the exertinew of the cebellion.

From a party so constitutes no conservation could be expected, nor has any been realized, but of the institution of slavery and the interest connected with it, as the foundation of provided power. It was the representatives of that party wino, in the State Convention of Missouri, dorte arrived the loyar sentiment of the state, and passed a so-called ordinance of conservation that he was a so-called ordinance of conservation that party wino, in the State Convention of Missouri, dorte arrived the loyar sentiment of the state, and passed a so-called ordinance of conservation that he was a so-called ordinance of conservation of the state, and passed as so-called ordinance of conservation to the nation's great ordinance and that comply upon her absolutely for seven years to come and, in a morthed form, for a quarter of a century after that And we believe that even that ordinance was assect in the expectation of its respect before the date need for slavery to close, between such a party and that we represent these as call between such a party and that we represent these as call between such a party and that we represent these as call between the concern, and those who divide their allegames between their mostly and slavery.

It has so happened that the state, government of Missouri, not by the direct vote of the people but by the will of a conversion cle ted in February, 1861, She continging treff in existence and power until July, 1872, has been extincted to one whose conservative below, has been a source of great and assumes and discourt. When, in July, 1801, that to wentile depend of the people of the state, in which we have a source of great and assumes and discourt. When, in July, 1801, that to wentile dependent of the proper layer of the provision of the state of the provision

factiousness, and gives us in your estimation our true position as a loyal people, we shall confide without bestation in your justice and your friendship.

The policy of our State Executive represent and chills the joyal heart of Missoori; as a pro-clavery policy represent and chills loyal heart of our state have been made to feel in every way that there is title sympathy between him and them. No word has ever failen from him publicly which recognizes what we consider to be a vital truth, that, in the rebedien, it is slayery warring against our noble institutions of freedom. In our deliberate judgment, he who has not yet learned that truth is wholly unable to cosmprehend how to fester and uppind loyalty, or to discountenance and suppress disloyalty. We do not believe that Governor Gamble has yet attained that point, and we have no hope that he will. You will not, therefore, be surprised to learn that he has never publicly approved your proclamation of Jacquey 1, 1803, or the arming of negroes. On the contrary, if is the unityers belief of the toyal people of Migaouri that the hour popper of Migaouri that the bus opps set to both, as nearly all who support bim are thown to be.

The universal belof of the loyal people of Missouri that two sopposed to both, as nearly all who support bim are a bown to be.

It is as well understood a fact in Missouri as any other in yebite affairs that no man's loyalty to the Belon comment. The second of the sec di-missed because of neglect or fuefficients in Companies and regiments of the curolled in jurisued robels, goerflas, bushwin a ker and on pinces with a legitimate severity, have becaused retronstances which let upon loval painful conviction that their offense was a tree resource effort to rout and destroy those densiders. In every way the people of Missouri forced to learn that rigor bowing these course order, property, lie and loyalty, commends in the favor of our Executive. It is equally work those who cordulally aust my your proclamation continuous and your policy of arming the negroes his displacement in the best way of a problem in the nearly sevential to the control of the period of the pation, and your policy of arming the negroes tall-his displosure in the best wai of appentiments.

The result of all this is only what would moviball low. Disloyalty, under the allas of conservations is sumptinous and defiant. In large portions of our Stat at rater to be known as disloyal than as truly Thousands of Union men have been driven from homes beggared, and multitudes have been more while pursuing their peaceful avocations—of one un-pressence of their tamilies—for no offence but that of compromising fidelity to the Union. The whole no was shocked at the recent angle transdes of laws.

euroiled initia of Missouri. It is a mair rin to our judgment, the g venument of the United is concerned. We have already atsted that it opinion of many of the ablest judies of per state to originization of that militia force is wishout an rant of law. It has proceeded solely from the the Governor. Seventy five regiments have been ized, and, as before asiated, all the officers above of captain receive their appointments from himbeen officially announced that this is a State for ganized under datale authority, whose duty is to the laws of the State, and that to these laws alon are amountles. This force is furnished with subthe laws of the State, and that to these laws alone they are amentable. This force is furnished with and to they are amentable. This force is furnished with and to they or forage and transportation by the United States; and yet, by orders from the headquarters of the State, they were prohibited from rendering assistance in caforcing some orders issued by federal authority. Until recently they were used for the purpose of returning fagitive staves to their owners. In organizing this force, those city as a teach to of performing military duty, who declared the expansion to be with the rebellion, were without eministation, exempted from rendering military are vice amountation, exempted from rendering military are vice and yet have received full protection over since, in any of the byal until times being compelled to stand guard over their property. At the same time, loyal offices have, without authority of law, been forced, without having previously voluntarily enlisted, tenter the review of the state for periods varying from one to eight and to me that many lostances leaving their families wholly eithout the means of support. The organization of these troops has assumed a query remainer the practice of the creation of a assumed a quasi permanent character by the crossion of a force known as "provisional regiments." The intereded strength of this force is unknown. That rests intered with the Governor. It is organized by arbitrary detail from the envision militia, by officers selected to serve in a provisional regiment. The term of service is indefinite, its mature and objects undefined by has and unknown to these who are detailed and the selection of the soldier is independent of any fixed rule. His first intination is that he has been detailed to serve in a provisional regiment, and he is not permitted to inquire by what authority has been detailed, or into want service he must enter, or for what length of time he must herve. It is sufficient for him to know that he has been detailed, and the sufficient for him to know that he has been detailed, and must go at obec, without time for preparation; and if he

in sober truth, Mr. President, the condition of loyal

rity he has been datalled, or into want service he must center, or for what longth of time he must serve. It is sufficient for him to know that he has been detailed, and must go at once, without time for proparation; and if he fails to respond immediately to the call, he is hunted out and compelled into the ranks at the point of the havonet. In the exercise of this arbitrary power intoic axis birdens have failed upon loyal chireces, from which the dudyal are exempt in a word, a bonus is thus paid for destoyalty, and a penuity exacted for loyalty.

And we call your expecial notice, Mr. President, to the fast that on the 17th day of this month at the very memorit that steps had been or were about to be belon, by habees corpus, to test the logality of this while system of conception into the service of the State, the commending general of the Department of the Masoniri issued a General order, declaring that your Proclimation of the Islah hast, suspend at the writ of behaves corpus in certain excess throughout the limited States, would in that department to whele to apply to all Masonir initiate called fute notive service upder the refers of the department commander. General Schofield has thus made himself a party to Governor cambies system of compulsory service in the militia, in a manner which, we respectfully suggest, was not catenyllated by your that preciamative.

In regard to this whole matter of the carolled militia, you would further reas; a totally suggest, whether it is equality to easie that point to the very largest, whether it is equality to easie that point to the west grant of the frankness due to this occasion, the Missouri is a much entitled as my other State to be protected by the national stage. Solitant law, justice, nor equity defined on the frankness due to this occasion, the frank

the thrown upon her people and her treasury. We ask, incretiors, the immediate restoration of the unitary on tred of that Stale to the hands of the national officers and treopy, and the entire discharge of all the carolled milities of the Stale from any further service at the arbitrary will of the Governer.

We forther ask, Mr. President, that in the place of Gan Schofield, a department commander be assigned to the Decaying of the Missouri, whose sympatoirs will be with Historical loyal and suffering people, and not with alsavery and pro-clavery men. We regret to feel compelled to make his request; but duly demanded, Governing the make his request; but duly demanded, Governing the make his request; but duly demanded, Governing the make his request; but duly demanded, and his policy as department commander has been at we believe, shaped to conform to Governor Gamble's producer as party to the enforcement of conscription into the state service. He has conditioned, the orders associate accustemenced, if not surfaced the orders associate accustemenced, if not surfaced the orders associated from the State headquarters, prohibiting substances from the State headquarters, prohibiting substances from the State headquarters, prohibiting substances from the enrolled militia into the vicultary accused, if not surfaced the order has been reconstructed and in prisoned loyal etilizane, without assigned cause, or feduring to centure Governor Gamble's policy and secondaring to centure development and conference of the substances the order has been reconder while, under the pretence of preventing an invasion of Missouri from kins and the interference of the programment and reconders to be desired on the secondary of the state.

And mally we declare to you, Mr. President, that from the department matters have grown worse and